## WASHINGTON.

The New Democratic Declaration of Principles.

Bednetion of Taxation, Beogomy, Specie Payments, Sovernmental Simplicity and No Federal Interference South

The Adjournment Question in Congress.

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Double About Any Anti-Ku Klux Legislation.

Twenty-nine Millions Subscribed for the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1871. The Platform of the Democracy-A Forward

During the recent differences among the republi cans in Congress, the tendency of which is to reaken the party and lessen its influence through out the country, the democrats have pursued the sagucious policy of keeping quiet, counselling unity and harmony among themselves and letting the re-publicans quarrel as they pleased. The spectacle of republicans fighting each other suggests to the ocrats the story of the Kilkenny cats. The democrate are carefully watching the progress and es of events. Being numerically in the minority, they have not deemed it wise to inaugurate any positive policy concerning the impor tant questions in which the interests of the country are involved, seeing that the course the op position is pursuing furnishes them . se ich to criticise. They have been inclined to confine themselves principally to antagonism to what they consider from their standpoint to be the part of the administration and the republican party. They begin to have some doubts, however, as to whether the democracy of the country will be satisfied with a continuance of this pas sive policy. They think it is not necessary that the people should know wherein the policy of the party in power is erroneous, but that they should know what course the other party would pursue should it succeed to power. They do not consider it sound statesmanship to confine themselves exclusively to critical opposition, but, on the contrary, they believe they should enunciate certain great measures of pub lic policy which would govern the democratic party should it be called upon to resume the administration gress are well aware of the fears expressed in cer tain quarters that the advent of a democratic adninistration and a ruling majority in the House of Representatives might restore to a great extent the supremacy of the South and involve the country in a host of complicated and internal troubles. They indignantly disciaim the possibility of any such re-gult, and maintain that the democratic party of to-day is a truly national party. Upon many of the public questions of the day they entertain opinions diametrically opposed to those of the administration and the republican party, and they think it is time the position they assume among themselves should be communicated to the country. With this view it is understood that, at the earliest favorable oppor lunity, Fernando Wood, who has carefully considered the matter, will present a resolution in the House of Representatives declaring that it is the duty

of Congress-First—To provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard.

Second—To provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditures in all the departments of the

government.

Third—To abolish all sinecure offices and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers. nd spies.

Fourth—To restore to the people of the States and leir local governments the rights originally possessed by them under the constitution.

Fifth—To abolish governmental paper money and restore the only constitutional currency—gold and

silver.

SLth—To reduce the army to a peace footing and abolish a system recently established of employing ministry officers in the discharge of eivil duites.

Seventh—To provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public freasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to government influence and made

Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to government influence and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that department.

\*\*Eighth\*\*—To prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will.

\*\*Ninh\*\*—To bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions and alike with others subject to its penalties.

\*\*Tenth\*\*—To restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contenument, which can only be accomplished by a cessation of vindretive legislation and military interference and a recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality with the other States and peoples of the Union.

\*\*Eleventh\*\*—To restore American credit,

\*\*Thrive-enth\*\*—To reinaugurate American republican simplicity in the administration of public arairs, and

\*\*Fourierenth\*\*—To aid, by all proper legal and constitutional authority, in the full development of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the country.

\*\*Prospects of the Anti-Ku Klux Measures.\*\*

The Horse Solect Committee will have another.

Prospects of the Anti-Ku Klux Measures. The House Select Committee will have another meeting to-morrow morning to mature a bill to meet the present condition of Southern affairs. A number of republicans in the House and several in the Senate express themselves as opposed to legislation on that subject, wishing to adjourn the session as soon as the Senate will consent to do so; while others apprehend, judging from demo-gratic utterances on the floor and their resolve in caucus, that they will resort to dilatory resolve in caucus, that they will resort to dilatory motions to defeat the passage of any bill the Committee may report. The message of the President, saking for legislation, will, it is supposed, keep Congress here at least two weeks longer; fut, according to present circumstances, nobody can with certainty approximate the time of adjournment.

The Lotter Carriers in New York.

Congress having falled to pass a sufficient appropriation for the payment of the carrier force for the mes delivery of letters in cities throughout the United States, the Postmaster General is compelled to been the expenditures for this branch of the ser-

to keep the expenditures for this branch of the ser-rice within the amount that Congress has appro-priated. This will necessitate reducing the number of carriers in some localities. General Jones, Postmaster of New York, has come here to see that the interests of New York city should not suffer by the reduction, and the result of his visit is that the carrier force in New York will remain as at present

Subscriptions to the New Lonu. The following are among the subscriptions to the new loan vesterday:new loan yesteruay:—

George Opdyke & Co., New York, \$100,000

Baston National Bank, Pennsylvania 100,000

National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio 300,000

Pirst National Bank, Westfield, Mass 101,600

Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass 375,000

Second National Bank, Boston, Mass 250,000

National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia 100,000

Miners' National Bank, Pottsville, Pa 300,000

First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa 310,000

Farmers' Peposit National Bank, Fittsburg 300,000

Farmers' National Bank, Ripley 155,000

First National Bank, Portland, Me 200,000

Lincoln National Bank, Ripley 155,000

First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. 148,500

Merchanis' National Bank, Tamaqua, Pa 155,000

Merchanis' National Bank, Mass. 179,000

Taunton National Bank, Mass. 179,000

First National Bank, Mass. 179,000

First National Bank, Norristown, Pa 175,000

Newport National Bank, R. I. 115,000

Parkersburg National Bank, R. I. 115,000

Parkersburg National Bank, R. I. 150,000

Parkersburg National Bank, Payton, Ohio 100,000

E. Thomas Gale, Troy, N. Y 100,000

E. Thomas Gale, Troy, N. Y 100,000

B. Thomas Gale, Troy, N. Y 100,000 George Opdyke & Co., New York, ..... \$100,00

Total.....\$5,087,000 In addition to the above there was subscribed, In amounts ranging from ten thousand to seventy ave thousand dollars at least one million. The

\$20 . ogate amount so far subscribed is over twenty-

Moneys in United States Courts.
The President has approved of the bill requiring that all moneys in the registry of any court of the United States or in the hands or under the control of any orders of such court which were received in any cause pending or adjudicated shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer or a designated depository of the United States, in the pame and to the credit of the court. All moneys hereafte received are to be deposited in like manner; pro-vided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money, upon security, according to the agreement of parties, under the direction of the Court, No money is to be withdrawn, except by order of the judge or judges of the court respectively. If any person shall knowingly receive from a clerk or other officer any money belonging to the registry of the court, as a deposit loan or otherwise, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction fined five hundred dollars, er imprisoned for term of not less than one nor more than ten years,

## BAFFLED BANK BURGLARS.

New Milford, Conn., on the Housatome river, is one of the prettiest towns in the land of steady habits and one of the most moral. The people of this place attend church three times on each succeeding Sunday, and barrooms are at a discount in

the community. Occasionally LAWLESS MEN FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK pay short visits to this peaceful and plous town for the purpose of replenishing their depleted purses, and some weeks since a store was robbed of sliks to the value of \$1,000 by some unknown depredators who came upon the Newtown road in search of plunder, and no clue was found to the criminals. On last Tuesday night a most daring attempt was made by a gang of carpet bagging burglars to rob the gallantry and presence of a bold barber, who has

CUT THE HAIR OF THE HONEST BURGHERS, grand baul would have been made, as nearly all the farmers in the vicinity are in the habit of depositing their spare cash in the bank. The bank is a one story building, situated on the main street, near the railroad depot. Contiguous to the bank and only separated from it by a narrow alleway, is a

near the railroad depot. Contiguous to the bank, and only separated from it by a narrow alleway, is a two story frame house, having a barber's shep on hie first floor. On the second floor is the residence of the barber, where he sleeps and cats his meals. His windows overlook the windows of the bank. About midnight on Tuesday the barber, fatigued with the toils of the day, was about retiring, when he heard a strange noise proceeding from the bank. He went to his windows and saw

A NUMBER OF RASCALS AT WORK in the bank using their tools with great zeal in forcing open looks and drawing boits. Seizing his gun, which was loaded and hung on the wall, he discharged its contents through his window into the midst of the burglars, the shot taking effect, as he believes, on one of their bodies, as one of them set up a dreadful yeiling. The robbers immediately fied, and left behind them all their tools. Some citizens were alarmed by the report of the gun, and on going to the door of the bank everything was found in confusion. The outside door of the vauit

HAD BEEN COMPLETELY SHATTERED,
and the second spring had been made ready for opening. A full set of burglars' tools was found in the bank, including a very large screw, a new carpet bag, and a new silk hat, with the lining removed. Outside of the door three bundles of papers were found, with long lengths of string led in different directions—north, south, east and west—for a considerable distance from the bank. It is believed that a man was posted on guard at each of the ends of these lengths of cord, another being stationed inside of the bank to watch the bundles of papers, while two

while two

OTHERS WORKED AWAY AT THE VAULT

with their tools. If any person made his appearance to disturb the burglars the men outside holding the strings pulled them and communicated with those inside and alarmed the robbers. It is sufficient to say that the burglars succeeded in escaping, and it is supposed that they crossed over to the Harlem Railroad and took the first train down to New York. A meeting of the directors was held, but it has not been discovered as yet whether the burglars succeeded

burglars succeeded
IN CARRYING OFF ANY PROPERTY
with them. It has been a good scare for the inhabitants of New Miliord, and the next batch of burglars who make an attempt on the property of the citizens will, no doubt, meet with a warm recep-

## A MURDEROUS APPRAY.

Pil Cut You Wid a Razor"-Two "Cullud Pussons" Try to Dissect Each Other in

Gin Shop. Charles Landerway and John Long, both "cullud ussons," went into the gin shop No. 31 Sullivan street late vesterday afternoon, to get a couple of drinks of "lingering illness," and while there commenced "cussing" each other, in genuine old cornfield fashion. about a certain Dinah whom Landerway said Long must keep away from, as she

Landerway said Long must keep away from, as she was his "gal." Words ran high, and soon each threatened to demoilsh the other, when suddenly Long yeiled out, "Look hea, nigger, you better lun me alone, bekase if you don't "LL CUT YOU WID A RAZOR," and, suiting his action to his words, whipped out an old rusty tonsorial instrument and went for Landerway's bread-basket, upon which he inflicted a severe wound. He also cut him across the face, but not very severely, after which he made tracks for home, where he was followed by the wounded man, who in turn drove the blade of a huge, murderous looking knife through his back into his lungs. Both parties were arressed by officer Gilmore, and taken to the Eighth precinct station house, where their wounds were dressed by a neighboring physician, when Long, who is dangerously injured, was removed to Believue Hospital, and Landerway was locked up.

## "NOBODY'S CHILGREN."

This is the subject of a lecture which Rev. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, proposes to deliver on Thursday evening next at Steinway Hall. The object of the reverend gentleman's visit to this country is to establish a system of juvenile and female immigration to the South and Texas. He is well known fer tion to the South and Texas. He is well known fer his untiring efforts in behalf of the children of the Irish race in Liverpool, and his mission to this country may be looked upon as the noblest work which he has yet undertaken. His lecture has been highly commended by the press, and some papers have spoken of it as equal to Dickens' reading. He is said to be an eloquent speaker, is practical in his views and few men have had more experience in dealing with the great social questions of the day. Father flecker will preside on the occasion and the admission is to be free.

## CRIMINAL CROMELIEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1871.

In your issue of Friday, in a report of the proceedings of the Essex Market Police Court, in a case where James M. Cromellen was being examined on a charge of forgery, my name is mentioned in connection with that of his wife. I simply say that every word of that statement is a pase, malicious and wilful falsehood. I understand from your reporter by Cromelien portthat it was given to your reporter by Cromelien limself. I therefore assert that when he gave it he was stating that which he knew to be false. The character of this man Cromelien is too well known in this community to need any elucidation at my hands, and Heave him to the judgment of the public, whose sympathies he has endeavored to enlist and whose creduity he has imposed upon by the circulation of these outrageous falsehoods. If merely make this statement for the information of those who are unacquanted with us, as even a refutation of his vile standers are unnecessary to those who a charge of forgery, my name is mentioned in conwho are unacquainted with us, as even a refutation of his vile standers are unnecessary to those who know my standing and character in the community. I shall take no notice hereafter of any statements this man Crometien may make, but leave him to the judgment of the law and his own conscience, both of which he has so grossly outraged. By inserting the above you will much oblige

M. J. NEWMARK.

FOUND DROWNED. The body of an unknown man was found in Rarltan Bay, near the compass buoys, off Saudy Hook, on Saturday last. He is supposed to have been drowned. Had on when found a gray satinet or cloth coat, with check wool lining; black satinet pants, with patch in the crotch, considerably worn pants, with patch in the crotch, considerably worn, white knit undershirt and drawers; white linen overshirt; blue cloth vest, buttoned high in the neck with prunell buttons; grey woolien socks with white tops; black hair mixed with grey; high laced shoes, with tips, half worn. Had in his pockets two briarwood pipes, one small, the other large; calleo tobacco or money pouch, home made; a pair of woolien gloves. Six feet high; age about forty-five or nity. Body supposed to have been in the water about three or four weeks, and very much decomposed.

## THE COAL QUESTION.

PETERURG, Pa., March 26, 1871. At a convention of the Alleghany county miners, held here yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the system of weigning coal and other alleged grievances on the part of proprietors. MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE CITY.

Robertson's last comeds, "Birth," will be brought out to-night for the first time at Wallack's.

The last week of "Othello" at Booth's is announced, On Monday hext "The Pool's Revenge" will be given, and Mr. Barrett will appear as Hamlet on the following Wednesday, Laura Keene will commence a season at the Theatre

Daly's new play, "Horizon," is now in perfect unning order at the Olympic, and in a fair way for a long and successful run.

Mrs. Gilbert takes a benefit at the Fifth Avenue

Français on April 10, under the management of

Messrs. Cunningham & Dow.

to-night, on which occasion the very last performance of "Saratoga" will be given. Nilsson sings for the last time to-night at the

Brooklyn Academy. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is the opera in this evening's bill at the Stadt. Seebach plays this evening at the Theatre Fran-cals for the benefit of the artists of her company.

The Lingards continue their successful engage

The Lingards continue their successful engagement at Lina Edwin's pretty little theatre.

Aimée appears to-morrow night as "La Grande Ducnesse" for the first time at the Grand Opera House. Mr Morrissey's benefit occurs on Thursday. Only two weeks remain for the "flack Grook" at Niblo's, as "Richard III." is set down for Easter Monday night.

On the same evening Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels open their new place at Apollo Hall.

"Day and Night" is the title of a new sensation at the Globe, in which Mr. Whalley appears.

Mr. Charles Mathews and his wife, whose names are without rivals in comedy, have been secured by Mr. Augustin Daly and will shortly appear at the Figh Avenue.

The Cynocephalus No. 3 is the great attraction this week of the New York Circus.

The San Francisco Minstrels announce the last week of their season, and will be succeeded by the Royal Satsuma Japanese troupe.

"Across the Continent" still holds the boards at Wood's, with the "Hidden Hand" for a matine's bill.

Johnny Thompson is "On Hand" this week at the

Wood's, with the "Hidden Hand" for a mathes bill.

Johnny Thompson is "On Hand" this week at the Bowery, and wil likely draw for a month longer.

John Jack, the eminent Shakspearean actor, is in town, and contemplates another tour.

A SHATOGA CELEBRATION.

On Saturday night, atter the one hundredth performance of Mr. Bronson O, Howard's amusing comedy, "Saratoga," at the Fifth Avenue theatre, a number of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of the leading members of Mr. Daly's company and a few invited guesta, sat down to an elegant repast at the St. James Hotel, Mayor Hall being in the chair. A more enjoyable evening could scarcely be imagined, and the smal wee hours had far advanced before any one could tear themselves away from the "feast of reason and flow of soul." Appropriate speeches were made by Mayor Hall, Alderman Lawrence Jerome, Congressman Roosevelt, the ladies of the company and others. It was a fitting tribute to the pinck and talent of a young American manager, who has worked his way to an envisible position in an incredibly short time, and to the success of a genuine American comedy.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

A Short Spring Season at the Academy-Company from Havana-The Cuban Idea of Lyric Art-What We May Expect.

HAVANA Morch 15 1871 The operatic season at the Teatro Albisu has been closed, after forty-nine successful representations, and the same company are now giving a short eason of Italian opera at the Teatro de Tacon. Mr. Chizzola, of the Fourteenth Street College of Music, came here just as the Albisu season was clos ng, and has made engagements with some of the eading members of the company for a season of opera in New York. He has already departed on his return, leaving his artists to follow him, and by the time this reaches you he will be almost ready to be gin operations in your city. As there is much nusical taste among the people of New York, in spite of the croakings of certain cliques, and as there will be considerable interest in the success in this capital of the artists whom Chizzola is about to introduce to the New York public, I have concluded to send you a short resume of lyric art in Caba.

The artists whom Chizzola has engaged are Signora Ida Viscomte, prima donna dramatica, signor Giuseppi Villani, tenore robusto, and Signor Enrica Carozelli, tenore at grazia. It is not impossible that Kate Morensi, who was always a great favorite with New York opera goers, may be induced o accept an engagement also, and seek to renew some of her former triumphs. The interest of the opera season here centred about these artists, but as New York will soon have an opportunity to judge of their qualities I leave that part of my subject un-touched.

of their qualities I leave that part of my subject untouched.

Havana is not what New England would call a religious city, and I am not sure it would be exactly proper to call it a civilized city; but one thing is certain, like in most Cathelic cities, there is much musical taste in this capital and a genuine devotion to the lyric stage. Operatic management is sustained by subscriptions which work as satisfactorily as the subvention system of Europe, and insure managers against disastrous financial loss. Many rich families may be seen in their boxes nearly every opera night of the season. The ladies go because they may be looked at, though it must be confessed that the desire to escape for a short time from their cages at home is an additional inducement, and the gentlemen find it a fit opportunity for their favorite divertissement of gazing at the wo-

confessed that the desire to escape for a short time from their cages at home is an additional inducement, and the gentlemen find it aft opportunity for their favorite divertissement of gazing at the women. But the passion for music is the leading impulse, and so the opera houses are always crowded. Society asserts its peculiarities in the Havana opera house as well as in the homes of the rich. Ladles occupy the boxes only, the parquet being filled with men, though respectable women sometimes sit in the terituito or third tier, where no men are admitted. The general effect of this arrangement is bad in American eyes, because the dress and beauty of the first and second tiers are the only silver limings to the dark cloud in the body of the house. No assemblage, however distinguished, can be wholly brilliant where men sit in the bare bonches of the parquet, and rush out to drink and smoke and ogle the women between the acts, leaving this part of the house entirely empty. But the Cubans seem to like it, and perhaps it is the best arrangement in a country where men are the veritable lords of creation and women only men's plaything, part of the furniture of their houses, and the most precious adornments of their boxes at the theatre.

Going to the opera in Havana is an expensive pleasure. The general admission, with reserved seat, is an escudo, or \$2 12½ in gold; and if a gentleman desires his wife to accompany him he has no alternative but to pay \$50 for a box, the admission tickets being \$1 25 each. Eleven dollars is a very fair sum for a night's entertainment, and, as contrasted with New York, the price is excessive.

The opera's sung here during the winter were "Ottello," "Trovatore," "Ernani," "La Traviata," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucle di Lammermoor," "Martha," "Rigoletto" and "Macbeth." Visconti gained her greatest triumph in "Polluto" and the "Ballo in Maschera," but she sustained herself well in all the parts she assumed and was applauded as an actress as well as a singer. Villani was, pérhaps, most acceptable or skill. The three singers who gave most pleasure go to New York. Let New York accede to or re-verse the Havana judgment

## MELANCHOLY SULCIDE.

An Insane Lady Takes Paris Green-Religious Insanity the Cause.
A very melancholy case of suicide was reported

o Coroner Schirmer on Saturday evening, and he subsequently held an inquest over the remains at No. 133 West Forty-fourth street. The lady whose life had become burdensome was Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, wife of Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, a very estimable and well known citizen of New York, who some years age figured conspicuously in local politics, being first an old-line whig and subsequently an active and enthusiastic member of the republican party. Mrs. Brewer, a very excellent and worthy woman, had been afflicted with mental aberration at intervals for years past, and, although she had threatened to end her existence, it was not supposed she would carry her threat into execu-In some manner unknown Mrs. Brewer procured a quantity of Paris green, and on Thursday last, quietly mixing the poison in a tumbler, swallowed t without the knowledge of any one in the house. Below will be found a synopsis of the testimony adduced before the Coroner:-

duced before the Coroner:—

Mr. Brower deposed that for the last eighteen years his wife, at intervals, has shown evidences of derangement of mind, which made her much depressed in spirits; she would sometimes conceive a hatred for her most intimate friends; at times she would talk to herself of her diseased mind, and latterly her malady assumed the form of religious insanity; she expressed herself that she would be the means of sending her children to hell, and other expressions of similar import; on many occasions deceased has also threatened to take her own life, and has often begged her nusband to take her to the Lunatic Asylum; Mr. Brewer, however, did not think she would take her own life; on Thursday night last, when Mr. Brewer returned home, he heard that his wife had taken Paris green, but he does not know when or where

she obtained the poison; she died at a law are might.

The might was a lawning in the same honse, testified that he saw deceased on Thursday hight, the base saw deceased on Thursday hight, when she said, o'm going to die; I am damned." I he she said, o'm going to die; I am damned." I he she said, o'm going to die; I am damned." I he she said, o'm going to die; I am damned." I he she said, o'm going to die; I am damned." I he she said was the pulseless, extremely cold, mind clear, befreuty conscious, but indisposed to converse; she complained of great pain in the bowels and stomach, great thirst and vomiting; In answer to a question at to what she had taken she reclied, "Look under the bed," and on doing so a tumblor containing Paris green was discovered; Mrs. Brewer said she had aken the poison at one c'clock in the afternoon, mid, said she, "I do not wish to take anything; I do not wish to get well;" the doctor fepiled that it would be necessary to do everything in his power to save her life; the proper remedies were preserbed, but she continued to sink, and expired at half-past tweive o'clock A. M. March 24, eleven hours after taking the poison.

In their verdict the jury found that deceased took her own life by swallowing Paris green, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, March 23, 1871, at 133 West Forty-fourth street.

Mis. Brewer was nearly forty-nine years of age, and a native of this city. she obtained the poison; she died at a late to the

## JERSEY CITY CENTRAL PARK

sketch of the Different Sites Under Considers tion-Pure Air and Recreation for the Peo-ple-Will the Catholic Cemetery be Removed ?

It is only within the past nine months that the uestion of establishing a public park in Jersey City has been agitated. The wealthy men and the pro minent citizens who have the interests of the people t heart are engaged in the discussion of this ques tion. While New York possesses a park that challenges the admiration of men from every quarter of the world, and Brooklyn is following in the wake of its opulent neighbor, Jersey City, which is fast becom-ing another Brooklyn, is totally destitute of any spot where the pale mechanic can rest his toil-worn in or include in the sweet contemplation of the

A breath of heaven's pure air must be a great luxury in a city traversed by four lines of railroad with 270 trains passing through each day. Add to this the effluvia arising from a swamp which periodically breeds pestilence, and in the vicinity of which the fever and ague flud a permanent abode, not to mention the vittated atmosphere in the neighborhood of factories, thickly populated localities, and unimproved districts. Hoboken, during the present season and in past years, can attribute the spread the smallpox to the unpleasant proximity of the meadow swamp. Surely it is time that a few days of the session of the Legislature should be devoted to this most impor tant problem. Wealthy corporations, railroad enterprises and heavy land speculations, chiefly in the interest of an aristocracy of capital, have all been attended to, and the masses of the people are

ENTITLED TO THE CRUMBS

which fall from the legislative table. That section of the consolidated city known as old Jersey City contains two tracts of pleasure grounds-Hamilton square and Van Vorst square, The former is somewhat larger than either Union or Madison square, in New York, while the latter

The former is somewhat larger than either Union or Madison square, in New York, while the latter is about half the extent of either. The small plot called Washington square deserves no mention. During the present month a handsome fountain has been erected in Hamilton square. The consolidated city, the seventeenth in the Union in point of population (and probably the fisteenth next year when Hoboken and the townships fail in), contains no other pleasure grounds.

The necessity for a public park being undisputed, the chief question under discussion is the proper tocation. Now is the accepted time when preperty can be purchased in the waste and unimproved sections at a comparatively low figure. The recent purchase of a public dock at the foot of Morgan street for a very large sum shows how in the matter of delay the city can be

"IENNY WISE AND FOUND FOOLISH."

As the People are now heavily taxed for improvements against many of which they protested in vain, they will find consolation in the thought that the appropriation for a park involving a light tax on the city at large is the very best investment for the public benefit.

A committee comprising many of the leading business men of the city was appointed at a mass meeting several months ago to select a suitable site for a public park. That committee held a meeting once a site. A few real estate agents tried to tamper with members of the committee, Men who had property to sell broke bottles of wine. Two well known land grabbers dogged the footsteps of other members, Politicians poked their noses into the concluve, thi finally those honestly disposed concluded to let the project enjoy what might be termed

A WINTER LETHARGY.

Jersey City had its hands fuil of litigation and legislation, and even if a bill were presented on the park question it would stand a poor chance of success, so long as the new charter, the Erie bills and other public measures gave rise to so much contention.

But the committee was not bile. Visits were made to every ward in the city; consul

by a rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws, so that no trespass was possible. This swamp is bisected by Montgomery street, which is now about half completed, and the proposed tract incindes the Harrison property and the recky surface covering the Erie tunnel. It was soon ascertained that the purchase of this property was navocated by speculators who bought up portions of the swamp lands on the line of Montgomery street for a mere trifie in the hope of reaping a rich harvest if their game should succeed. The purchase of the tract by the city would also have the effect of relieving these property owners from their assessments for the Montgomery street improvement. This scheme has accordingly proved abortive, and the citizens are saved from a barchaced swindie. But a positive evil would result from the adoption of this scheme. The lower wards of the city lying within six or seven blocks of the Hudson river will at no distant day be

MONOPOLIZED BY BUSINESS MEN.

Storehouses and lactories will spring up, and private residences will be chowed out of the way and pushed towards the hill. If the meadow land in question be taken for a park where will the mechanic and the small property owner build his little cot? He can now purchase a lot on this property for a sum within his limited means, and in a locality which brings him within easy distance of New York; but if driven from this place, the erection of a house in a more valuable locality may be beyond his reach.

Another plot was offered at Greenville. The site is an excellent one for the localities which gravitate towards Greenville as a centre, but Jersey City

Another plot was offered at Greenville. The site is an excellent one for the localities which gravitate towards Greenville as a centre, but Jersey City could not receive much benefit from a party in such a location. Instead of being within easy reach of all parts of the city, it is outside the city limits altogether. The journey thither from the Eleventh and Twelith wards would be long and tedious. The main objection is that the idea of central location is electrostical too.

gether. The journey tither from the Eleventh and Twelith wards would be long and tedlous. The main objection is that the idea of central location is altogether lost sight of.

The only tract which is at all suitable for the purpose of a public park is that bounded by the Hackensack river on the west, West Side avenue on the cast, the New Jersey Railroad on the north and the Newark plankroad on the south. This tract contains several hundred acres, and a fourth, a sixth or even a seventh of it would make a most desirable park. It is easy of access to all parts of the city; it is beyond the hum of industry, the noise and busile and contains of the city, and it is watered by the Hackensack. It is to Jersey City what the Central Park tract is to New York, but accessible within a shorter space of time to people residing at the limits of the city. The tide of population is moving slowly and steadily toward the Hackensack, and in this direction lie the favorite drives from the lower city. Its banks will be the abode of fashion and wealth. Property commands easy terms now, whereas in a lew years more the purchase and construction of a park in this district will prove a very expensive invary. This location will compare favorably with any of which the surrounding cities, including the metropolts, can boast. Adjacent to this tract is The Cartholic Centery. The extension of a salory avenue across the cemetery. The extension of a salory avenue across the cemetery has also been decided upon by the Common Council, so that this region of the dead will soon be levelled by the ploughshare of public improvement, its removal will be an imperative necessity.

The owners of the surrounding property feel that there can be no advance in their real estate as long as it is in such close proximity to a burial ground, at the tract is the content of the can be no advance in their real estate as long as it is in such close proximity to a burial ground.

there can be no advance in their real estate as long as it is in such close proximity to a burial ground, so that they are specially interested in its removal. Such interference with the abode of the departed can only be justified by dire necessity, and that this necessity exists the trustees of the cemetery are fully convinced.

The First Jury Trial on Shelter Island for Forty Years.

For the first time in forty years a jury trial was held at Shelter Island. The case was an action brought to recover the earnings of a boat sub-let to a third party. A verdict was given for the plaintiff at the trial before the Justice, but the defendant at the trial before the Justice, but the defendant appealed to the County Court, and the Judge decided there was no cause for action. The case excited considerable interest on the island.

The mails for Bridgehampton are now being carried by way of the branch railroad. Mr. Charlick, President of the Long Island road, proposed to carry them if the people would pay the expense of carriage from the depot

# MUSCAT.

Its Political and Commercial Condition, With the Recent History of Its Royal Family.

Thoorkee Escaped at Last from a British Prison.

The Overthrow of a Mohammedan Blue Law Bigot—Biography, Character and Misfortunes of the New Sultan—Anglo-Indian Justice-A Modern Imper-Description of Muscat.

Par away in the East, almost in the very gate of the pearl-amed Persian Gulf, stands the little city of Muscat, the capital of the kingdom of Oman, and the political and commercial centre of the south it was the scene of a successful revolution, and the news, after flashing over the wires through Turkish Arabia, resting by the wayside at Bagdad, at Nine veh (Mosul), at Diarbekir and at Aleppo, to be retransmitted by many-tongued telegraph clerks—this one an Armenian, that one a Greek, the third, perhaps, a Polish refugee—at last reacned Constantinople, and thence leaped in a few hours, with the names all misspelled, to London and New York. Few Americans, perhaps, appreciate the importance of the change that has thus been announced, and it is worth while, therefore, to review the recent history of Muscat, and to tell the story of the

LONG POLITICAL ROMANCE that has just ended in the elevation of Syud Thoorkee to the throne of Oman.

First of all it must be clearly understood that we

have a direct interest in the affairs of this little Arab kingdom. The United States is one of the three civilized Powers that thought it worth their while, thirty years ago, to make formal treaties of commerce with Oman, and it is the only one that transacts a direct trade with it. England also has a small Muscat trade, but all such traffic flows to and fro by the British Indian steam line to Bombay, and is there reshipped. But American vessels (owned in and manued from Salem, Mass.) sail directly from Boston every year to Zanzibar and Muscat, and return home laden chiefly with "frails" of dates-the same dates which we see in front of the grocery stores, jammed together in a dark brown mass, and of which Muscat is the principal and almost exclusive market. Perhaps half a dozen vessels thus make an annual round voyage. Of late years they take nothing out with them except ballast and hard cash dollars; but in former times, before British meddling had ruined Muscat, they did an export trade as well of about three thousand bales of cheap cotton fabrics annually. Propably this trade will again revive, now that the country has a fair prospect of a permanent peace, under the rule of an in-

telligent and liberal-minded prince.

POLITICS OF MUSCAT. The connection between Muscat and the province of Oman is a very curious one. Nominally the two are part and parcel of the same kingdom. But, in fact, the country is only settled by a permanently fixed population for a few miles back from th coast, and the remainder of the soil belongs to tribes of Bedaween, who combine in a strange sort of way the pursuits of peaceful industry with a taste for ha bitual bloodshed. These tribes sub-ist chiefly by their herds of camels, horses and cattle. Taey live in villages of rude huts, built of a few poles covered over with thatch. Such cabins can be erected in a day, and whenever threatened by danger the tribe deserts them and moves away to a safer location. All these Bedaween, as a matter of courtesy, acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan of Muscat, who, of course, can give them a good deal of trouble if he chooses to lead his army against them and drive them from pillar to post; and they even pay him a tribute of so many camels and horses a year. But their allegiance is of a very insubstantial character. Here and there, however, even in "the desert," there are scattered colonies of civilized Arabs, who have found a patch of exceptionably good land and raise dates and grain; but these are too few to have any political weight. Taking into account, therefore, this strange condition of Oman, it can readily be seen that the city of Muscat molds the destinies of the entire kingdom. It also has the privilege of raising nearly all the taxes, and, in ract, is the only spot in the land where law and order have any very definite existence.

Muscat Isalis a city of about 20,000 inhabitants. It stands in the hollow formed by a copie of mountain spurs that run out to the sea from the main range that towers directly up from the shore at this part of the Arabian coast. On every said it is washed in by nuge masses of dark brown rock, upon which grows neither tree nor shrub nor tuft of grass, nor even hint of verdunic and an exit to the interior can only be gained by a narrow desile. The harbor is small and difficult of entrance, but is pretty well silettered. Muscat is a walled city, and a couple of little forts, originally built by the Portuguese, stand at each extremity of the harbor, while others are perched up among the rocks in the rear. Families of the most devoted loyalty are alone allowed to live within the city precincts; the rabble and the negroes and Beloochees are turned outside every night and live in a sort of extra mural town. The two gales are closed at sunset, and a general inside from all the forts announces that the city is closed. But night in Muscat is the noisest part of the twenty-lour hours. Every now and then the senducls yell out to each other a peculiar signal how, and fort answers fort, and rock echoes to rock until it seems as though the dogs of hell were baying in full chorus. The stranger in Muscat sleeps after daybreak; at night the sits upon the roof-top hand snokes, and passes the time by looking at the blue deep of the Arabian heaven, sparking with stars of goiden fire—a heaven and stars whose like are to be seen nowners eithe while world over "The area of the mount of the religion of Maneron and stars whose like are to be seen nowners of the mother's though the docklean of Muscat is mixed—very much so. There is a substratum of Arabs, but negroes form at least a faired of its total muster roll. Then there is a fluid of the religion of Maneron and the star hands of the following help of

but Thoorkee wisely declined to leave Sohar.

A PARRICIPE.

Such was the state of Muscat politics when suddenly, in 1865, Selim, Thoweynee's eldest son, murdered his father with his own hand by cutting his throat. According to Arab law power does not descend from father to son, but from the deceased monarch to wheever among his kindred may be elected to fill his place. Selim, however, selzed the throne, though the general voice of the family called tipon Thoorkee to become Imaum. Thoorkee now took arms for his rights, and as he was very popular, while the people hated Selim hot alone of selhaps so much for the murder of his father as for his tyrannical character, he would doubtless have succeeded had not Colonel Pelly, the British Resident, bribed, it is said, by Selim, interfered with a couple

of gunboats. Thoorkee had gathered a large army, and had taken the town of Muttarah, which is only five miles from Muscat, and is, indeed, separated from it simply by a mountain. So certain was his success that his pephew sent him a proposal to snare the kingdom for the present, the survivor to be again sole Sulian. Thoorkee refused to conclude a compromise with the assassin of his brother; but Colonel Pelly arrived just in the nick of time, while the negotintion was pending, and Theorkee did not at once surrender himself to the British. Thoorkee yielded, and Colonel Pelly took him to Bombay and induced the Indian government to keep him as a political prisoner. Theorkee professed to every prompting of justice. The care of the princely captive, however, was profusely gilded. His justers allowed him 5500 a month, and simply required nim to remain in Bombay. He was allowed to maintain his own establishment and do exactly as he pleased, so long as he kept his person within a radius of ten miles. This is a leaf of contemporary British Indian history, which may, perhaps, surprise Mr. Emerson and others who believe that the Angie-Saxon in the East, had as he may have been a century ago, is now strictly just and above every suspiction of corruption. Colonel Pelly had, efcourse, no legal or moral right of any kind to interfere if the internal armires of Muscat, which is as much an independent State as the United States, landed, why he should have done so at all is a mystery, to be explained only by that ugly rumor of a bribe. Perhaps, nowever, he was wickedly unjust, simply because it is such a pleasant excitement to builty with impunity a weaker creature than yourself.

A TERRIBLE DELIVERANCE.

Under Selim things grew worse and worse in Muscat. His oppression at last became infolerable and a strange deliverer came to the rescue of the people. This was a religious isnatic named Azan bin Gles. Azan was also a member of the royal family—a descendant of Ahmed ebn Saeed. His branch of the house, however, was at deadly feud with that represented by Thoweynee. Azan's father was governoe of a fort in the country and had been suspected by Thoweynee of treason. He was ordered to surreft der himself and obeyed. He paid for his folly with his own life and with that of his brother, for Thoweynee not sooner had them safe in Muscat than he MURDERED THEM IN COLD BLOOD.

Azan himself at this time had revolted against his father, but swore to svenge his death. Selim's misgovernment gave him the first opportunity. He collected all the discontented spirits in Oman and marched upon auscat. Selim again implored Colonel Pelly's aid, and—perhaps for a second bribe—it was rendered. But Azan replied to Colonel Pelly that death alone should stand between him and the throne, and while Colonel Pelly was screwing up his courage to cerry out his menaces Azan captured Muscat. Selim fies to a British steamer in the harbor and still lives. Azan mounted the throne, and thus hough Colonel Pelly never formally recognized him as Sultan, he was allowed to hold his place undisturbed.

A BLUE LAW BIGOT.

him as Sultan, he was allowed to hold his place undisturbed.

But Azan proved to be the worst ruler Muscat ever had. Selim had plundered and ill treated thdividuals, and to the rest of his subjects had been only a passively bad prince. But Azan showed himself very soon an actively harsh and unjust imaum. Muscat had been famous as a land of song and feasting, and perhaps also for forms of less harmless pleasure. But Azan was a religious bigot—a sort of Mascat hommedan blue-law Puritan—and, egged on by a foelish old priest named Kuleylee, he resolved to make his subjects conform to his own standard of ascetic orthodoxy. Smoking was absolutely forbidden, under pain of fifty stripes of the bastinado for the first offence and death for persistent offending. All men were warned to wear no silk; nor might they adorn themselves with gold—not even with a thread of the precious metal woven in their turban. Singing and dancing and the wearing of long mustaches and many other similar trivial iniquities were also rigorously prohibited. To enforce these enactments prying "moolishs," or priests, wandered over the city by day and night vested with power to summarily punish offenderas. Under this regime, which to an easy going Oriental was purgatory upon earth, nearly all the merchants abandoned the city and settled in Lings, Bunder-Abbas or Bushire, with as much of their worldly, goods as they were allowed to carry away with them. Azan's arrogance, too, soon brought upon him the resentment of the Bedaween tributaries, who openly defied him. To punish them he carried his army into the interior and chased them from one region to another. They always outstripped him, however, and revenged them selves by plundering the undefended towned the country and by capturing the caravans taking down produce to the coast. As a result of this anarchy, while the writer, at the end of 1660, was in Mascat, a couple of American ships were unable to obtain their usual cargoes of dates. The country people who had dates were afraid to bring them dow A BLUE LAW BIGOT.

had to suffer.

All this anarchy and ruin and loss, it should here again be remembered, flowed directly from the All this anarchy and ruln and loss, it should here again be remembered, flewed directly from the CRIMINAL MEDDLING of Colonel Pelly in his role of British Resident. He would not allow Theorkee, who was a popular and good man, to oust Selim; and was afraid to actively interfere against the bad but bold and strong man, Azan. Had he let the people settle their own affairs Thoorkee would have been made Sultan in 1860, and Miscat commerce would to-day be as fourishing as it was in 1850. 1t was in 1850.

Miscat commerce would to-day be as hourishing as it was in 1850.

ESCAPE OF THOORKEE.

Thoorkee, in August last, however, managed to escape from Bombay in a little Arab dhow. Colonel Pelly hunted for him all over the gulf, but in vain. Theorkee landed several times in Oman, but was able to gather a strong lorce together only the other day. He has now captured Muscat, and as Azan, true to his reputation as a soldier and his recklessness as an Arab, has probably perished in battle, Colonel Pelly can hardly interfere against the new government. Bosides, Thoorkee has probably, by this time learned that though the British hon may roar very loudly, it does not after all mean fight.

As to the

CONSEQUENCES OF THOORKEE'S SUCCESS, they are altogether tayorable to American interests. Thoorkee is now of mature age, and he has always show a himself a reasonable and intelligent man. His stay in Bombay, too, though cruely luminating, has no doubt taught him a great deal. He will probably vigorously repress pleasy, and, by repealing

## BASE BALL NOTES.

The Mutual Club will embark for Savannab, Ga., on the 6th of next month. They propose to be gone about ten days, and will play everything in the vicluity of both that city and Charleston in the meantime. They take with them their new and beautiful flag, and also their champion "whip pennant." It is said the champions are to have an amateur nine as well-Kelly as catcher and Charley Walker as

The Cincinnati Club have recently held a meeting. at which they elected the following officers, who, it is said, are in favor of getting up a professional nine;- President, A. T. Goshom: Vice President, John P. Joyce; Secretary, J. William Johnson Treasurer, Samuel Ramp; Directors, C. S. Wright, George B. Ellard, H. W. Brown, W. E. Ludlow & L. T. Barr.

The Rockford Club have engaged for the ensuing

The Rockford Club have engaged for the ensuing season Ryan and Mack, late of the Experis of Philadelphia. Ryan will play in the field, where, it is said, he is "liptop," and Mack will officiate as pitcher, a position he can fill with credit both to himself and any club in the country who might play him.

The Equity Club of Philadelphia will play the following amateur ninc this season:—Snyder, pitcher; Collins, catcher; Oram, irrst base; Thompson, second base; Heller, third base; Bull, short stop; Maguire, left field; Clinton, centre field; Topham, right field, and Zebley, tenth man. Oram and Clinton formerly belonged to the Olympics. Maguire is from the Western Market Philadelphia, and Snyder from the Western Market Club, and the others are promising young players. They have adopted a very handsome unitoria.

Chapman, of the Atlanties, with in all probability

Chapman. of the Atlantics, with in all probability go to the Atlantics, of Philadelphia, where he will play right field in place of Heubel, who will return to the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, where he belongs. It is said the last named club are negotiating with George Hall, of the Atlantics, for his services during this season, but nothing positive is yet known about 16.

D. Chalmer Evans, late third base and change catcher for the Rio Grande Club, of Brownsville, Texas, will play in one of New York's amateur nines this season. He is a fine player, and with a little more practice will be flard to beat.

nines this season. He is a fine player, and with a little more practice will be liard to beat.

The Harmonic Club, of Brooklyh, will this season have a nine that will compare favorably with that of any amateer club in the country. Last year this club lost many games because of the lack of concerted practice of the members of its nine and its inability to present that nine in full at any match game. This year these difficulties will, it is hoped, be overcome, and it they are the club will surely gain and maintain a high place among amateurs.

At the annual meeting of the Atmetic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn, on the 21st inst., John Senior, William Liste and R. V. Gardner were elected respectively president, sice president and secretary, while gentlemen equally capable and energetic were selected to flit the other offices. The Athletics intend presenting what they believe will be a stronger nine than that of last year, and avow their intention of going for "that 'ere amateur championsnip' in livelier style than ever before. This they will need to do, as they will have to contend with fine playing nines in the Star, Elecistor, Harmonic and Rosedale clubs.

chubs.

A circular calling a meeting of the National Association of Junior Base Bail Players for Wednesday evening, April 19, at Tammany Hall, has been issued by its president, Alexander P. Wangh. Newly organized clubs, having no representation in the association and desiring such, should communicate with the secretary, Mr. W. H. Clegg, No. 272 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D., stating date of their organization, names of officers and number of active members, enclosing an initiation fee of one dollar and two dollars for annual dues.

A Palerical Argument in Payor of Tempers-

A PRIORICAL ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.—Joseph Holland, of Claremont, N. H., relates that he and forty-flye of his associates signed the placing of total absthence forty years ago; that he was the only one of the whole number who kept it, and that he is to-day the only one alive. That is a very practical argument in favor of temperance.